I read that liposomes that travel to the lymphatic system cause some drugs to be 390% more absorbed, that is have 390% of the plasma levels as other oral drugs that go directly to the circulatory systen; could that be increased even more with the genetics of having a lymphatic system with twice the permeability of drugs, twice the absorption suface area, some of both; noting the way the immunoeffectiveness of the body goes with the immunofunction of the lymphatic system could that double the effectiveness of the immunosystem reducing infectioious disease, possibly also reducing cancer incidence as well; the human lymphatic system likely has genetic variations which could be sources of beneficial one dose lymphatic system gene therapies as well as genetic enhancements and optimazations of

human beings that is persons that is people; it is possible longevity technologies could be amplified as to their effectiveness with lymphatic system enhancements

prenatally beneficial PQQ, “Dietary supplementation with PQQ·Na_2 significantly increased the total number of piglets born, the number of piglets born alive and the born alive litter weight. It also increased the antioxidant status in the placenta, plasma and milk.”

Could customized sugars cause localization of drugs at the brain: GLUTS (glucose transporter types) with different genetics might have different transport amounts based on their different genetics and actual protein shapes, perhaps one is twice as effective as movinh ribose, or

another omits transporting highly deuterated glucose; these could be used not only to “feed” brain areas moe than others, but to be made into moeity attachments to drugs to get brain area or neuron type localizations, “membrane proteins known as glucose transporters (GLUTs) (Shepherd and Kahn, 1999). Though numerous GLUT isoforms (1–14) have been identified and characterized, only some of these transporters are expressed in the brain and can be involved in neuronal homeostasis and brain function (Duelli and Kuschinsky, 2001). Specifically, the insulin-independent transporters GLUT1 and GLUT3 mediate glucose uptake into glial and neuronal cells, respectively (Simpson et al., 2007), suggesting that the impact of insulin on synaptic plasticity should be independent of glucose uptake.

Moreover, GLUT2 and GLUT4 expression has been characterized in specific brain areas: GLUT2 is predominantly localized in the hypothalamus that regulates food intake (Eny et al., 2008), whereas GLUT4 has been identified in cerebellum, neocortex, and hippocampus, suggesting a role of GLUT-driven glucose uptake in neuronal activity (Vannucci et al., 1998; Sankar et al., 2002). GLUT4 is also expressed in astrocytes and insulin stimulation promotes both glucose uptake and glycogen accumulation in astrocyte cultures (Heni et al., 2011).”

A longevity immunization: online it says there are things that reduce autophagy, an I perceive I read that autophagy is linked to younger

phenotype, so are there any naturally occuring proteins or peptides that reduce autophagy? Immunizing against those could be a one dose treatment that causes the body's own reduction of autophagy to be less, which then increases longevity and phenotypic youthfulness. This could be a part of childhood immunizations. "Experimental suppression of autophagy in the absence of stress is tolerated by the rapidly renewing epidermal epithelium, whereas long-lived skin cells such as melanocytes, Merkel cells and secretory cells of sweat glands depend on autophagy for cellular homeostasis and normal execution of their functions"